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ADDRESS

OF

THE FREE SOIL ASSOCIATION

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TO

the

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

TOGETHER WITH

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS,

OF

1060 INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

PRAYING FOR THE

GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

WASHINGTON:
BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.
1849.

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-Citizens:

The Democratic Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia deem it a duty to appeal to the Constituents of Congress, when no redress for grievances can be obtained from that body which is appointed by the Constitution to legislate for this community. Congress, while it holds the destiny of the People of this District in its hands, can be reached only through its responsibility to the People of the Union, if it fail to perform its duty here. This is a higher responsibility than could be invoked by us, even if fully represented in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. We therefore confidently address ourselves to the primary source of power, the People of the Union, to exact the legislation proper to promote the prosperity of the People at the seat of the National Government.

The great evil which clings to this District, and encumbers its progress, is the weight of Slavery. This fatal malady makes the emigrant shun it—the active and enterprising, born in it, fly away—and those fixed by controlling circumstances, supine, and incapable of the self-prompted, respected, inspiriting industry, which animates the bosom of the independent free laborer. Hence it is that the broad bosom of the Potomac is almost without ships—the great canal, reaching far into the interior, almost without boats—its sluices, commanding the best water power in the world, without manufacturing establishments—its cities, penetrated by large commercial channels, without business—and the fine, healthy, easily-enriched country surrounding, to a great extent without population and cultivation. The apprehension that the National Government itself will be called to abandon a District falling so far behind, in the career of prosperity, every free section of the Union, blessed with the freedom of all classes, contributes greatly to the calamity which Congress has the power to remedy, and should long since have removed. From the citations annexed to this paper, it will appear that, session after session, petitions and memorials by the People, praying for the gradual abolition of Slavery in the District, and the instant abolition of the Slave Trade, have been urged on Congress, but urged in vain. Even John Randolph, the most overstrained enthusiast of the rights of *Old Dominion*, was scandalized at the shocking traffic carried on at the slave pens—the shambles set up for the sale of human beings—under the very eyes of Congress. He demanded a committee to inquire into the enormity, and pledged himself, that if the abuse could not otherwise be abated, he would himself pursue the matter, and drag the crimes of the malefactors to light. But neither the strong appeals made in the memorials of the leading citizens of the District, nor the keen, indignant, eloquent voice of Mr. Randolph, could penetrate the dull ear which mercenary influences and political interests turned towards them. Members of Congress and their constituents, from the South, were purchasers in this mart; and the great political power which certain men in the South wielded, and who looked to still more ambitious honors than they wore at home, sought to increase itself by a concentration and control of the whole Southern strength, as a section, in their own hands, by exciting jealousies on the subject of Slavery, in regard to which they assumed the championship. By them the ban has ever been put upon every Southern man who dares to vote an amelioration in the condition of the slave, or the master of the slave, in any place over which Congress is clothed with jurisdiction. The subject is interdicted even to inquiry. A motion in Congress on the subject is the

tocsin of agitation, on the part of these peculiar guardians. Their cry is, that if Congress touches the topic where it has rights over it, the next step will be to interfere where it has no such rights. They have by these alarms, affecting Southern members at home, and threatening the patriotic with a dissolution of the Union, put down the right of petition—repelled petitions, by laying even a motion to receive them on the table. They stifled debate in this indirect way in Congress, so successfully, that the arrogance of the South Carolina Legislature has grown so high, that it has at last sent an express *resolution to Congress*, telling it that “*the time for debate has passed*”—a direct menace, forbidding it to do its duty, at the peril of encountering the power of South Carolina!

The body of the people of this State, however, are not responsible for these insults. They do not elect the Legislature, nor do they compose it. The Constitution of the State creates an oligarchy founded on Slavery. Every man in the State is disqualified to hold a seat in the House of Representatives “*unless seized and possessed, in his own right, of a settled freehold estate of FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AND TEN NEGROES—or of a real estate of the value of £150 STERLING, CLEAR OF DEBT*” This disqualification is increased, in the case of a Representative not resident in the district, to a freehold estate of £500 sterling, clear of debt, and in the case of the non-resident Senator to £1,000 sterling. A freehold qualification is also required to confer the right of voting, and the Constitution is unalterable, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the *slaveholding freeholders, clear of debt*, who compose the Legislature. An assemblage of men, thus removed from the mass of the people by their circumstances and mode of election, and wholly inaccessible, through even an organic convention, without the consent of two-thirds of themselves first given, cannot be said to represent the State. Such a body ought not to be considered as belonging to the masses disqualified as members to sit in it, or as representatives for those denied the right of voters to choose it. Yet this Legislature, which does not represent the People of South Carolina, choose for them a President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate, holding a controlling influence over the elections, is itself chosen, (it may be four years in advance,) and before the candidates for the Presidential offices are announced or can be known to the People. These high officers constitute a part of the Government of this District; and they are, in connection with the legislative power pertaining to the District, put under injunction by the oligarchy of South Carolina, *in the name of the People*, to deny a hearing to those who have no lawgiver but the Congress of the United States. May we not invoke the sympathy of the People of South Carolina themselves, to unite with us against those aggressors who usurp their power to rob us, as they do them, of the dearest rights?

The gentleman who represents in the Senate of the United States this oligarchy of Slavery in South Carolina, in his late caucus address, followed up his uniform course of *intervention* against the rights of the District, deprecating its delivery from the evils of Slavery under which it languishes, because he chooses to consider it an “*outpost*” of Slavery! And are we, the People of this District, to be debarred from an appeal for a redress of grievances to our only Legislature, in consequence of the intervention of the Senator from South Carolina, and of the South Carolina Legislature? Congress is emphatically told that “*to debate*” such subjects as the appeals of the People of New Mexico, of California, and the District of Columbia, on the subject of Slavery, is not allowable. “*The time is passed*” for the toleration of debate. The application of the Convention of New Mexico, to be protected against the intrusion of Slavery in its free territory, was pronounced “*impudent*” by the Senator from South Carolina on the floor of the Senate. Thus the State Legislature by resolution, and its Senator in person, interpose to assert an authority over the People of New Mexico, and the legislative body to which they have given their allegiance, and which alone has power to legislate for them!!

If New Mexico, California, or the People of this District, should interpose actual impediments to the legislation of South Carolina over the People there, or deny the authority of that body over its asserted jurisdiction, would not this be held *unwarrantable intervention*? Is it not equally so, on the part of the State Legislature, to intervene and defeat the relative rights existing between

Congress and the People of Territories and Districts, put entirely, by the Constitution, under the exclusive legislation of Congress?

The wrong done in this to the People who petition, and to the body bound to redress their grievances, is too palpable not to be felt even by those who insist upon it. To escape from this difficulty, they propose to give the newly acquired Territories over to the dictatorship of a Southern President, and to recede the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland, to perpetuate Slavery within it. So far as we are concerned, we protest against this scheme, and can assert with confidence that there is hardly one citizen who will not unite in the protest. The pretext asserted for the perpetuation of Slavery in the District (in the late caucus address) is, that the District must be held as a necessary "outpost" of Slavery—that if Slavery be excluded from it and the Territories, "every outpost and barrier would be carried, and nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition, at pleasure, in the States themselves"—that "this District, and all places over which Congress has exclusive power of legislation, would be asylums for fugitive slaves, where, as soon as they placed their feet, they would become, according to the doctrines of the North, free, unless there should be some positive enactments to prevent it." We hold this to be a mere *in terrorem* argument, to fright the Southern People into the attempt to enforce on others a wrong, which they would not themselves endure. Delaware is embraced and overshadowed by the free States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Why is it not clamorous for lost slaves, and ripe for a dissolution of the Union, by way of redress? Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, form a cordon of slave States around the free: How do these slave States exist, when an asylum is presented, at every step along a line of two thousand miles, where fugitive slaves, "as soon as they place their feet" over the invisible border, would be free? Do Kentucky, Maryland, Western Virginia, and Missouri, become frenzied with fear, at this dangerous proximity, and propose a dissolution of the Union, to escape the apprehension? No! South Carolina, which scarcely ever loses a slave by flight, is alone distressed, and would have the little District of Columbia receded to Maryland, abandoned as the seat of Government, and Slavery perpetuated in it, because otherwise "nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition, at pleasure, in the States themselves."

We trust these panic-making strains have lost their power to excite the feelings of the People of the South, and the threat of a dissolution of the Union, its influence over the patriotism of the North. It may be that the oligarchy of South Carolina, which made the continuance of the horrid African slave trade the *sine qua non* in the establishment of the Confederacy, will seek to dissolve it, rather than see its relic extirpated in the District of Columbia. But what other Southern State would join in this national parricide? Would the Southern People, imbued with the liberal spirit of the age, and for the most part, out of South Carolina, enjoying popular institutions, be willing to rally round an oligarchy, which does not allow the mass of the People to vote for Senators or Representatives, Governor or President, and make it the nucleus of a new Confederacy? Would they do this at the hazard of civil war, and the subversion of all that has crowned this Hemisphere with imperishable glory, as the light of freedom throughout the world, merely because Congress deemed it a duty to listen to the petitions of the People around the Capitol of the Union, and deliver them from the Slave Institution and the Slave Trade?

Emancipation may be effectuated under wise and salutary provisions by Congress, and the Slave Trade abolished here, without impairing the rights or endangering the interests of any slave State in the Union. It will operate on Slavery in the adjoining States, only by showing, from the rapid growth of a free population, and the new impulse given to industry and the arts, to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, how much more valuable, in all its results, is the toil of Freedom than that of Slavery! This problem, demonstrated on a spot insulated on all sides by slave labor, will be a salutary lesson to the Southern States, and induce them to work out their own deliverance from an evil which is fast wasting the rich and sunny regions—covering them with sterility and poverty—while the cold and stony North is become bright with verdure, rich in fruits, in mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing wealth—

and, what is of still higher value, a dense, energetic, educated, intelligent, and powerful population. No son of the South can look upon its great and renowned Commonwealths, which once stood first in everything which gives rank and superiority to States, and see them sinking into hopeless inferiority, without the deepest sorrow, without deplored the fatal policy which all the world condemns, and none can remedy but themselves. If it be persisted in, like doomed Africa, contrasted with Europe, that looks down upon it from the North, the slave States of the Union will, in the course of a century, make a like counterpart in blackness and barrenness to the brightness and fertility of the free States. As children of the South, full of every filial feeling and instinct, nurtured by every tender association from the beginning of life, by every fond recollection of previous history, to prefer its interest and glory beyond that of all the world, we fervently pray God to avert the destiny.

The members of the Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia renew the pledges of the first declaration of principles to their brethren throughout the Union. Their faith is immovably fixed on that true Magna Charta of human rights, in which Mr. Jefferson asserted the liberties of his country. They will give their best efforts to accomplish its great designs by all legitimate means. They will labor to extend the Ordinance of 1787, to preserve the Freedom of the Territories, and will promote the progress of Emancipation, through the safe, judicious, and practicable modes suggested by Mr. Jefferson. We give our adhesion to the party formed on this basis; and from that party we expect an unfaltering support, to accomplish the objects of the multiplied petitions addressed by the People of this District to Congress, for deliverance from the oppression of the Slave Institution and the Slave Trade.

R. R. SHEKELL, *President.*

SELBY PARKER, *Secretary.*

CITATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE ADDRESS.

20th Congress, 2d session—Rep. Com. No. 60. Respecting slavery in the District, and the use of jail.

20th Congress, 1st session—Ex. Doc. No. 215. Petition of inhabitants to abolish slavery in the District.

23d Congress, 2d session—Ex. Doc. No. 140. Memorial of the inhabitants, to abolish slavery in the District. (Published in full, in the following pages.)

24th Congress, 1st session—Rep. Com. No. 691. On the subject of abolishing slavery in the District. House Journal, pages 289, 305, 846, 855, 860, 870, 873, 816.

14th Congress, 1st session—Resolution, Mr. Randolph. To appoint a committee to inquire into the existence of the slave trade in the District. Committee reported, and report laid on the table. House Journal, pages 424, 437, 760.

19th Congress, 1st session. Resolutions of Mr. Miner, for the gradual abolition of slavery. House Journal, page 559.

20th Congress, 1st session. Petition of the citizens of the District, for the gradual abolition of slavery. House Journal, page 438.

20th Congress, 2d session. Resolution of Mr. Miner, respecting slavery in the District. House Journal, pages 126, 130, 134, 136, 216.

20th Congress, 2d session. Remonstrance of the grand jury upon the subject of these resolutions. House Journal, pages 174, 216.

21st Congress, 1st session. A bill (No. 433) concerning slavery in the District.

21st Congress, 1st session. Respecting punishment of slaves in the District. (House bill No. 339.)

22d Congress, 1st session. Report of Mr. Doddridge, in part, respecting slavery and the slave trade in the District. House Journal, pages 69, 211.

22d Congress, 2d session. Memorial of the inhabitants of the District, for the gradual abolition of slavery, and for the prohibition of the traffic therein. House Journal, page 219.

23d Congress, 2d session. Memorials for the gradual abolition of slavery in the District. House Journal, pages 275, 301, 394.

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SLAVERY—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MEMORIAL

OF

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

PRAYING

For the Gradual Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

MARCH 24, 1828.

Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.*

FEBRUARY 9, 1835.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, to be printed, with the names thereto attached.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to an evil of serious magnitude, which greatly impairs the prosperity and happiness of this District, and casts the reproach of inconsistency upon the free institutions established among us.

While the laws of the United States denounce the foreign slave trade as piracy, and punish with death those who are found engaged in its perpetration, there exists in this District, the seat of the National Government, a domestic slave trade, scarcely less disgraceful in its character, and even more demoralizing in its influence. For this is not, like the former, carried on against a barbarous nation; its victims are reared up among the people of this country, educated in the precepts of the same religion, and imbued with similar domestic attachments.

These people are, without their consent, torn from their homes; husband and wife are frequently separated and sold into distant parts; children are taken from their parents, without regard to the ties of nature; and the most endearing bonds of affection are broken forever.

Nor is this traffic confined to those who are legally slaves for life. Some who are entitled to freedom, and many who have a limited time to serve, are sold into unconditional slavery; and, owing to the defectiveness of our laws, they are generally carried out of the District before the necessary steps can be taken for their release.

We behold these scenes continually taking place among us, and lament our inability to prevent them. The people of this District have, within themselves, no means of legislative redress; and we therefore appeal to your honorable body, as the only one invested by the American Constitution with the power to relieve us.

Nor is it only from the rapacity of slave traders that the colored race in this District are doomed to suffer. Even the laws which govern us, sanction and direct, in certain cases, a procedure that we believe is unparalleled, in glaring injustice, by anything at present known among the Governments of Christendom. An instance of the operation of these laws, which occurred during the last summer, we will briefly relate.

A colored man, who stated that he was entitled to freedom, was taken up as a runaway slave, and lodged in the jail of Washington City. He was advertised, but no one appearing to claim him, he was, according to law, put up at public

auction for the payment of his jail fees, and sold as a slave for life! He was purchased by a slave trader, who was not required to give security for his remaining in the District, and he was, soon after, shipped at Alexandria for one of the Southern States. An attempt was made by some benevolent individuals to have the sale postponed until his claim to freedom could be investigated; but their efforts were unavailing, and thus was a human being sold into perpetual bondage at the Capital of the freest Government on earth, without even a pretence of trial, or an allegation of crime.

We blush for our country while we relate this disgraceful transaction, and we would fain conceal it from the world, did not its very enormity inspire us with the hope that it will rouse the philanthropist and the patriot to exertion. We have no hesitation in believing your honorable body never intended that this odious law should be enforced; it was adopted with the old code of Maryland, from which, we believe, it has been expunged since this District was ceded to the General Government.

The fact of its having been so recently executed, shows the necessity of this subject being investigated by a power which we confidently hope will be ready to correct it.

We are aware of the difficulties that would attend any attempt to relieve us from these grievances by a sudden emancipation of the slaves in this District, and we would, therefore, be far from recommending so rash a measure. But the course pursued by many of the States of this Confederacy, that have happily succeeded in relieving themselves from a similar burden, together with the bright example which has been set us by the South American Republics, proves, most conclusively, that a course of gradual emancipation, to commence at some fixed period, and to take effect only upon those who may thereafter be born or removed into the District, might be pursued without detriment to the present proprietors, and would greatly redound to the prosperity and honor of our country.

The existence among us of a distinct class of people, who, by their condition as slaves, are deprived of almost every incentive to virtue and industry, and shut out from many of the sources of light and knowledge, has an evident tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, and to damp the spirit of enterprise, by accustoming the rising generation to look with contempt upon honest labor, and to depend for support too much upon the labor of others. It prevents a useful and industrious class of people from settling among us, by rendering the means of subsistence more precarious to the laboring class of whites.

It diminishes the resources of the community, by throwing the earnings of the poor into the coffers of the rich; thus rendering the former dependent, servile, and improvident; while the latter are tempted to become, in the same proportion, luxurious and prodigal.

That these disastrous results flow from the existence of slavery among us is sufficiently conspicuous, when we contrast the languishing condition of this District, and the surrounding country, with the prosperity of those parts of the Union which are less favored in point of climate and location, but blessed with a free and industrious population.

We would, therefore, respectfully pray that these grievances may claim the attention of your honorable body, and that a law of Congress may be enacted, declaring that all children of slaves, born in the District of Columbia after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years; and that those laws, which authorize the selling of supposed runaways for their prison fees or maintenance, may be repealed.

And, also, that laws may be enacted to prevent slaves from being removed into this District, or brought in for sale, hire, or transportation; without, however, preventing members of Congress, resident strangers, or travellers, from bringing and taking away with them their domestic servants.

Jonathan Elliott	Thos. L. Thruston	James H. Lowry
Henry Burdick	Samuel Bacon	Henry Prather
B. Thruston	Charles Bell	Robert Beal
W. Cranch	John Ellis	M. Shaut

Ezekiel Young	Wm. Owner	R. S. Briscoe
A. H. Young	W. H. Mauro	Tho. Fillebrown, jr.
John Scrivener	N. B. Keen	James Gaither
John Boyle	Enoch Tucker	Thos. Wilson
Wm. Ford	S. P. Franklin	J. Mechlin
John Este	R. W. Hornor	James Druet
Christian Buckley	Thomas C. Wells	Jos. Shaw
Ralph Charlton	John H. Gibbs	L. Kervand
B. Chambers	James Riordan	Charles Little
George Savage	John Smith	John Usher
Charles Huntt	Ch. W. Goldsborough	C. W. Patterson
Jacob Leonard	Alex. McIntire	W. P. McKelden
Nathaniel Mullikin	James H. Handy	Reuben Collin
James Galt	Saml. Harkness	N. Brashears
D. M. Wilson	Josias Taylor	John C. Remmelle
J. Gideon, jun.	Jno. N. Moulder	Geo. W. Dashiell
R. G. Lanphier	Jno. Barcroft	Th. B. Dashiell
Richard Wright	Wm. O'Neal	Jas. Moore, pr.
W. Gunton	Christian Hines	J. W. M. Cobb
R. Kirkwood	John Smith	James McClery
Samuel Chester	John Rawling, jr.	John B. Patterson
E. Arnold	James Godfrey	Alex'r McDonald
P. Mauro	Andrew Hoover	Wm. Mackey
Richard Phillips	B. W. Maul	James D. Woodside
Wm. G. W. White	Patk. Leyne	Edgar Patterson
Walter Clarke	Saml. Redfern	George Beal
John Dix	Samuel Brooks	William Coltman
G. C. Grammer	Samuel Stott	James Nowlan
George W. Spangler	Thomas Wetherald	Fred. Turton
Thomas Pursell	William Coolidge, jr.	Thos. Barclay
J. D. Boteler	Thomas Lundy	Thos. Gardner
W. M. Morrison	Thomas Thistlethwaite	Joseph Cooper
I. L. Skinner	Thos. Smith	James Graves
D. A. Hall	Saml. Smoot	James M. Rardon
M. Rearden	John Cook	Louis Graves
E. Jones	David Hines	Samuel Drury, jr.
Wm. Dougherty	Saml. Hines	Obediah Moss
Richard Ballard	David Davis	William McCoy
George M. Tubman	James Williams	John Dewdney
George Parker	Jno. Williams	J. H. B. Lee
A. B. Waller	George Thompson	Jo. L. Kecher
Atcheson Thompson	E. Washington Oliver	Levi Washburn
John Thompson	G. T. Rhodes	Robt. Ellis
John Green	Leonard Ashton	H. Brodbeck
Thomas Donoho	Richd. Wills	James Frere
J. Harbaugh	George Lamb	R. T. Queen
Solomon Hubbard	William Langton	B. L. Beall
Robert McCulloch	James Carriet	John Brannan
Wm. Thumlert	George Parker	Wm. S. Allison
Wm. Ward	Wm. Keef	Daniel Brown
John Stettinius	Frederick Hines	Thos. Arbuckle
W. Harper	Robt. McCoy	John C. Harkness
Charles B. Davis	Tho. J. Dallam	John W. Cannon
Stephen Y. Leyland	James C. Haughey	Warren Carpenter
J. C. Dawes	Wm. Mechlin	Jacob Kleiber
Samuel Clark	John D. Cox	John Weaver
Samuel Wells	Thomas Edwards	John Thompson
Jonas Newell	Lewis Dcan	John Hanly
John Waters	Charles Calvert	John Sibley
Luke Richardson	John Kavanaugh	Coye Anderson
N. W. Fales	John Street	Philip Boyle

John Miller	R. Moore	Jacob Carter, sen.
Valentine Pierce	Levin D. Miles	Daniel Stevens
Wm. Maul	Southey Parker	Moore Dickson
Alexander Borland	Andrew Collingwood	Sampson Avard
Louis S. Tchiffely	Wm Goss	M. Adler
John Burke	Edmund Hanly	John Lutz
Jacob Hines	John Hutchison	J. Dickson
Elijah Ourand	John Goodrich	Jeremiah Orme
Bernard Herty	John Mattingly	D. English
Nathaniel C. Pugh	William Powers	Joel Brown
Jacob C. Tull	Jos. Beardsley	Samuel Tucker
Nathaniel T. Davis	Samuel Brereton	Thomas B. Griffin
Charles Irwin	F. Lowndes	H. Yerkes
George H. Fulmer	John Woodside, Wash- ington city, a place of merchandise in hu- man beings!!!	A. R. Watson
Abijah Swallow	Benj. Harrison	Tho. Carbery
John N. Lovejoy, sen.	S. Handy, jr.	Charles Schley
William R. Campbell	S. McKean	Henry Schley
John C. Gabler	A. Ferguson	Archibald Thompson
Andrew Stinger	John N. Lovejoy, jr.	James Hutchinson
John Stinger	Benjamin Sibley	J. S. Scott
Matthias Stinger	Mos. Martin	Wm. W. Scott
John Tobin	John Curl	Levin Belt
John Knoblock	Louis Frank his ✕ mark	Robert King
John F. Stinger	Lemuel Williams	Joseph Marechal
F. Stinger	George Esling	Lewis Salomon
B. Williamson	John Wise	James Hutton
Thompson Shard	Danl. Moore	John Collingwood
Thomas Herbert	Wm. Peake	Peter Johnson
Ignatius Free	Thos. Thorpe	William Johnson
John Cumberland	Geo. MacDaniel	Samuel Harkness, jr.
Wm. Girdinstone	James C. Dunn	John Brackenridge
James Murry	Alexr. Suter	Gideon Beall
William Didenhover	W. Engleman	Job B. Mills
Isaac Draper	Richard Elliott	Wm. Thomson, jr.
Robert L. Didenhover	Samuel Sutton	John R. Hews
Thomas Hunter	Eli Palmer	Henry Chamberlin
Henry Hines	Wm. Didenhover	Benjamin Burgess
Thomas T. Parker	John N. Waters	John Hoover
Avery E. Smoot	Leonard Ellis	David Hoover
Charles Dean	John S. Nevius	John Ricksuker
T. E. Scott	Jos. S. Collins	George G. Shaw
R. Woodward	James Birth	Calvert Roszel
Geo. A. Adams	Zachariah Smoot	Richard Glover
John Connor	Robert Simons	Basil Ragon
Joel Cruttenden	Thomas Towers	W. Lang
Samuel McKenney	Augusta Davis	Francis Doyle
W. Redin	F. Davis	Joseph Milligan
Thos. C. Wright	Robert White	Grafton Lowell
John White	Richard Davis	Ignatius Newton
Thos. Hoskinson	J. S. Morsell, as to his own rights and prop- erty, but none others.	Levin Cartwright
Richard Cropley	Wm. C. Atwater	Arnold Boone
Charles E. Eckel	James Kennedy	Matthew Mitchel
W. Noyes	John Claxton	David Hughes
Jos. Brooks	Henry Gaither	Samuel Cunningham
Henry Addison	Henry Pyfer	Michael Sardo
Fra. Knett	J. Carter, jr.	John Wilson
James Thomas		Patrick Donnoghue
Sedly Woodward		James L. Edwards
Charles Boteler		Jacob Hilbus
Thomas Orme		John M. Moore
Frederick Garner		J. N. Campbell

J. Wells, jr.	Alexander S. Littlejohn	Isaac Cannell
David Young	Joseph Jackson	John D. Vowell
Jos. P. McCorkle	S. B. Balch	J. R. Janney
D. H. Haskell	Adam Young, jr.	S. W. Smith
Richard Cutts	Thomos Dove	Josiah H. Davis
H. S. Gardiner	John Robinson	Wm. Morgan
Hiram Jenkins	James Leander Cath- cart, provided that the slaves, when liber- ated, shall emigrate to the settlement of	David Martin
L. Brooks	Liberia, at their own expense, if able, if not, at the expense of	Wm. A. Williams
Jos. Mountz	either the Abolition or Colonization So- ciety, or the Govern- ment, as the case may	Thomas Mount
L. Edwards	be; but they must emigrate.	James Lyles
Edward Douglass	Geo. Gilliss, provided that the slaves, when liberated, shall emi- grate to the settle- ment of Liberia, at	Adam Lynn
Geo. Lowry	their own, or the ex- pense of either the Abolition or Coloniz- ation Society, or that	Thomas Sanford
Daniel Baker	of the Government, as the case may be;	Robert W. Hunter
John T. Tracy	but they must leave	Luther Chamberlain
John G. Jones	the United States.	Geo. Johnson
John Hepburn	E. French.—Their free- dom at 25, coupled	Samuel Mark
James Harthow	with the condition	John P. Coroman
John Eslin	that they leave the	Elisha Talbott
Peter Callan	District.	Abijah Janney
Henry Eckardt	A. M. Laub.—Their	Tho. Jacobs
John A. Knott	freedom at 25, cou- pled with the condi- tion that they leave	Wm. Stabler
Charles Cumberland	the District immedi- ately thereafter.	John Douglass
Joseph Higdon	Stephen B. Balch	Daniel McLeod
John Taylor	John Boose	William Price
Nathan Moore	Henry Whitcroft	Kinzey Griffith
James Ord, as regards his own rights and property, but none others.	J. Mecklin, jr.	Simon Dearborn
James Kelly	James G. Jones	J. H. White
W. Brown	Thomas Conner	John H. Mark
Samuel Rose, sen.	John Milburns	John Green
Charles O'Neill	Jonah Thompson	A. D. Harmon
Silas Moore	Bernard Bryan	Charles Pascoe
John Wilson	Danl. Bryan	John Creighton
G. Cozens	Reuil Keith	Levi Pickering
Julius Watkins	Tho. Semmes	Thos. Stelle
Roland Clapp	Benj. Baden	Richd. Rock
Abraham Hines	Gery Atkinson	Robt. Hodgkin
Wm. Godfrey	W. Bartleman	Harrison Bradley
Wm. R. Spalding	Thos. Vowell	Moses O. B. Cawood
W. Wade	Jas. Vansant	William L. Gibson
Chas. Tilley		John Major
Francis King		Richd. D. Emerson
U. F. Hyde		Silas Veitch
Thomas McDonnell		William Campbell
William Ingman		R. A. Bowie
William Thos. Cole		R. R. Gurley
William L. Newton		Benj. B. Beall
John Tretler		John P. Van Ness is opposed to the trade, though he knows no- thing of the case of the colored man sold for fees, &c.
Thos. H. Beall		Wm. Reynolds
Alexander Scott		Cary Pratt
John Coppersmith		C. P. Thompson
Noble Hurdle		F. Peyton
George Upperman		John J. Syrns
George Cilar		Horatio Day
George Upperman, jr.		Presley Jacobs
Abraham Stoner		Jacob Baugh
Robert S. Clements		John C. Mundell
Joseph Cogswell		
Thos. Holtzman, con.		

John Wood	Benjamin S. Kinsey	Thomas Riggles
Thos. L. Martin	Daniel Cawood	J. Simpson
Jas. Douglass, jr.	Jon. Ross	John Dailey
Benj. Barton	Nath. Perry	George Dailey
A. O. Douglass	John Rodgers	Isaac Wilson
Jno. M. Johnson	Edward Smyth	William Simkins
Robert H. Miller	Benoni Wheat	Peter Williams
Thomas Taylor	Ephraim Evans	Andrew Danby
Wm. Veitch	Daniel Evans	William Parker
John B. Hancock	John Roach	Christopher Cammack
N. S. Wise	William Patterson	Nathan Edmonston
A. P. Gower	H. R. Whitney	James Lewis
Wm. Lanphier	Samuel Baggett	Josiah Esseg
Edw'd Sheehy	J. R. Riddle	John Wilson
Lincoln Chamberlain	Alexander Perry	Elias E. Williams
Phineas Janney	Reid Cross	George Mattingly
John W. Massie	Charles Kooms	Jarrett Taylor
Job Guest	Hugh M. Logan	John Barry
T. Waugh	Levi Hurdle	Henry Ryan
J. Shackleford	Jos. Euches	John Courteney
John M. Monroe	Gerrard Plummer	John Hines, sen.
John Harper	John Snyder	Robert M. Harrison
Wm. L. Kennedy	W. C. Walton	J. Douglas
James Entwistle	H. Wilbar	Thomas I. Mudd
Robert L. White	O. L. Morse	Thomas F. Harkness
Hiram Yost	R. A. Rudd	Peter Cox
Benj. Waters	W. H. Miller	Joseph Boteler
Robt. Munro	Samuel M. Janney	Peter Davis
John Patten	Benjamin Hallowell	John W. Queen
Wm. Foret	James Atkinson	John Hillyard
Samuel B. Shreve	A. Faw	William Paradise
Jonathan Field	Samuel Wheeler	Thomas S. Bingey
Oliver Field	T. C. Tuley	Philip Williams
James Clare	John Girt	C. Beatly
Daniel Riggs	Samuel Janney	Euoch Spalding
David Price	Samuel Peach	William Coleman
Geo. H. Smoot	John Steiner	B. O. Shekell
E. Corning	George Umbaugh	R. Burch
George Jacobs	John Glasco	James Watson
Edward Goodwin	Daniel Serrin	John R. Watson
Stephen Shinn	Henry Cross	E. Shey
James Thomas	Jonathan Chapman	John Guthrie
Wm. C. Spilman	Washington Lewis	Joseph Thorpe
John R. Mills	James Troth	David Hope
Elias Harrison	John Skippon	Wm. McPherson
Solomon Parsons	Robert Barnes	Josias M. Speake
Mordecai Miller	John N. Macer	Thomas S. Dorrall
Samuel Plummer	Robert Earl	Thomas E. Baker
Jonathan Shillaber	J. Maul	Dison Moran
Ezra Lunt	William A. Collins	Francis Godfrey
Charles Mankin	Alexander C. Moore	Phill. Tracy
Thomas Smith	Massam W. Moore	Aquilia Banister
James P. Coleman	James Thompson, jr.	Philip Hines
Isaac Kell	Daniel Hines	John Drum
J. W. Fairclough	George Wattles	Levy Biggs
Thomas Drury	[Illegible.]	Samuel Cross
George Drinker	John Connell	Arthur Pritchard
Joseph Janney	Erasimus Ashton	James Adams
Basil B. Hopkins	W. H. Bonvue	G. W. Hanes
Samuel Isaacs	Thomas G. Moore	G. H. Jones
John Grubb	Jeremiah Crown	Smith Luciford

J. Peters	John Van Riswick	Samuel Holtzman
Charles Jones	Clement T. Coote	R. P. Anderson
John J. Sothvan	John Chase	Nicholas Callan
Daniel Reintzel	Levi White	Wm. Galloway
Thomas Henson	William Peter	Daniel Cover
William Mead	Thomas Wheat	Enoch Reynolds
Samuel Rainey	Charles Venable	Andrew Harper
Daniel Rhea	George W. Grant	David S. Waters
George Wise	Thomas White	A. Noerr
John G. Berry	James Bowen	John McLeod
Jesse Fox	Edward Sweeny	William Dowling
Louis Vivans	Bernard Gideny	Thomas H. Morgan
William Dant	D. Butler, jr.	Thomas Rigiden
Patricius Hepburn	John B. Ferguson	Thomas F. Harrison
James Maitland	Joseph Borrow	William Harrison
George Cameron	Wm. Eider	Pishey Thompson
Patrick McGee	Edward W. Clark	J. D. Smith
William Markward	Alexander McWilliams	Wm. Sawkins
Henry Bishop	E. Baldwin	Christian Eckloff
William Bage	John Carothers	Godfrey Eckloff
Alexander Beedle	Daniel Page	Lodowick Sheppar
W. Wannall	Wm. Thompson	A. Jewitt
William Matthews	James Ewell	Wm. Potc
Ethan Allen	John Pic	Wm. Harvey
Wm. Ryland	Jehu Bayne	Daniel Hauptman
Wm. D. Acken	Daniel G. Hickey	J. M. Staughton
John Kelly	John H. Smoot	Charles Longden
Edward Barry	D. Vermillion	James Lusby
James Martin	Richard O. Hare	George Caton
John Judge	Robert Armistead	John Tabier
Wm. Easby	Henry Tirtjen	Alexander Guy
Thomas Lyndall	Thomas M. Scholfield	Joseph Wheaton
Mordecai Booth	Samuel B. Ellis	Abraham Butler
Geo. Adams	Philemon Moss	John Colburn
Samuel Hilton	George Duckworth	H. Jenkins
John Nowland	Thomas Fogles	Jonas P. Keller
James Owner	James Suallan	David A. Gardner
Wm. Speiden	James Crandle	Robert B. Boyd
Jo. Ratcliff	Philip Otterback	W. W. Billing
Henry Aukward	George Venable	George Bushey
Robert Clarke	John M. Greene	Jos. Everett
Joseph Herbert	Walter Armstrong	Samuel Sryock
James Danford	Jeremiah Perkins	Robert Miller
Wm. Emack	James Bury	Abraham J. Boss
David Our	George Collard	Charles B. Brown
Jeremiah Keily	Wm. Doughty	Jeremiah Gittings
James Marshall	John Stillins	Joseph Gibson
Rollin H. Neale	Robert Clarke	C. L. Coltman
Robert Brown	George Bean	Matthias Jeffers
James Douglas	Benjamin Bean	John Allen
James Martin	Griffith Coombs	Thomas K. Gray
James Nairn	Wm. A. Smallwood	Wm. T. Griffith
Robert Isherwood	George Scott	Thomas H. Brooks
William Sutherland	Wm. Hawley	Samuel Ditty
Thomas McIntosh	John McChicand	Jonas Newell
Francis Hanna	George Wood	Wm. H. Ward
Thomas Howard	Robert Miller	Charles Lyons
Moses Shelton	Elijah Chaney	John Coad
William Walker	James Rowan	Thomas Gerion
James Friend	Patrick Delaney	John Wood
M. D. C. Marsh	Jacob Janney	David Munro

George Crandell	William Ryan	Alexius Simms
Benjamin Adams	Charles F. Ellis	Abys Simms
Wm. H. Prentiss	William Dikes	Richard Moony
W. Douglass	A. S. Stineheomb	John Lynch
L. H. Macher	William Martin	John Sessford
F. Keeler	James Thompson	Samuel Myers
John Foulkes	William Gleason	Archibald Thompson
Lund Washington	Samuel Harwood	Wm. Thompson
J. F. Caldwell	William Rigsby	James Baxter
C. P. Sengstack	Walter Hutcherson	Edward Holland
W. Ward	Peter M. Pearson	Joshua Towson
Cornelius McDermott	William Sexsmith	James Hagan
Wm. Lloyd	J. McFarland	Joseph L. Scholfield
Clement McWilliams	Robert Jackson	Seth Cartwright
Ings. Milstead	H. Anderson	George Cover
Joseph S. Wilson	Neal McNantz	Daniel Cover
Wm. Ratcliff, sen.	Benson McKenny	Aquilla Lockwood
Dillon Hodgson	William M. Ellis	Andrew Scholfield
Wm. Ratcliff, jr.	Charles Langley	Wm. Harper, sen.
James Clephane	Benjamin Jones	Isaac Robbins
Allan Thompson	John Bright	James M. McRea
Wm. H. Clementson	Thomas Richardson	J. C. May
Joseph F. Reed	James Smith	James Hoban
Enoch Arnold	John L. Suit	Robert W. Fenwick
Rezin Orme	Joshua J. Henry	John Ward
W. H. Stewart	A. Ramsay, jr.	Henry Burdick
Willard Drake	John Blackburne	M. Hines, by J. Janny
W. B. Benson	Joseph Cox	Thomas Bates
A. Cheshire	Washington Duvall	Merrit Tarlton
Peter Lenox	Thomas Gibson	James M. Hosier
Wm. Lowry	Robert King	Wm. Gardner
George Hercus	Dennes Orsburn	Thomas Parsons
Joseph Done	Lewis A. Newman	John D. Murphey
Henry Ould	Thomas Anderson	James Miller
J. W. Hand	Abel Cannon	[Illegible]
Wm. Archer	William Moody	W. Rutherford
Charles Pryse	George H. Grant	John M. Kennedy
Anthony Preston	Richard Harrison	John Little
John P. Davis	Owen McCue	Wm. Harvey
Nelson Davidson	[Illegible]	John McDuell
Rignel G. Chaney	Nathaniel Durity X	Wm. Borland
Joseph Fagan	Michael Nash	Wm. H. Berry
John Coleman	J. L. Martin	Anthozy Faulke
J. Watson	James Fry X	John McCutchen
Henry Barron	Joseph Helroyd	John Mount
Josiah Bosworth	John Brady	John H. Harris
John G. Robinson	Robert Speiden	B. W. Hunt
James Edward Smith	Frederick Hogge	Henry Dawes
J. M. Baker	Larson Holm	Owen Summers
John Duncanson	Anthony Somers	Samuel Chilton
Andrew T. McCormick	Peter J. Herold	Jesse Cromwell
Charles F. Wood	Edward Mudd	John Cromwell
George A. Smoot	A. G. Herold	Henry Dashiell
Wm. C. Ellison	Michael Quigley	Samuel Heincke
Samuel L. Knapp	Wm. Coltman	James Davis
Sabret C. Barrett	George McDuell	V. Carter
G. P. Maxwell	John Bailey	Bazil H. Waring
Samuel Sherwood	Edward W. Lewis	Richard H. Williams
A. Woodward	Wm. Slade	Elisha Dawes
Benjamin Harwood	John F. Thiel	Daniel Shryer.